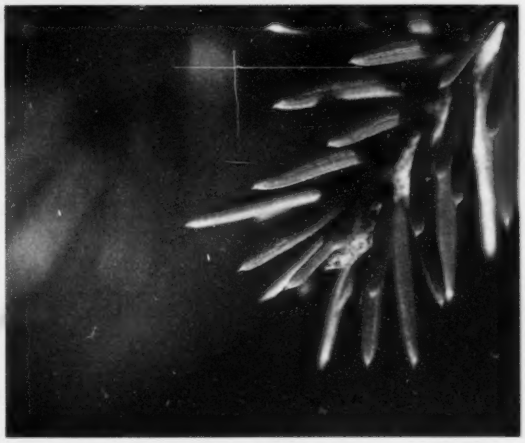
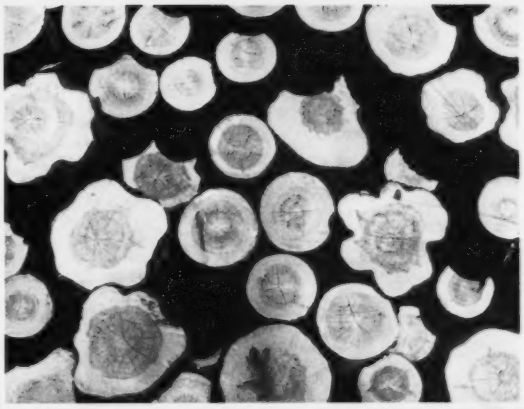




OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND DISEASES IN ALBERTA

Lost-Time Claims, Disabling Injury Claims and Claim Rates

Forestry and Related Industries 2005 to 2009

WORK SAFE ALBERTA

Summer 2010

Government of Alberta

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction 2
2. Provincial Summary 5

Part 1: Forestry Sector 8
3. Highlights 9
4. Industry Sector Summary 11
5. Industry Sector Analysis 14
6. Demographics of Injured Workers 19
7. Injury and Disease Analysis – Forestry Sector 21
8. Occupational Fatalities 30
9. Certificate of Recognition – Forestry Sector 32

Part 2: Forest Products Manufacturing Sector 34
10. Highlights 35
11. Industry Sector Summary 37
12. Industry Sector Analysis 40
13. Demographics of Injured Workers 46
14. Injury and Disease Analysis – Forest Products Manufacturing Sector 48
15. Occupational Fatalities 57
16. Certificate of Recognition – Forest Products Manufacturing Sector 59

References 61
Appendix A: Terms, Definitions, and Formulas 62
Appendix B: Forestry and Related Industries WCB Codes 66
Contact Information 67

INTRODUCTION

Role of the Ministry of Employment and Immigration

The Ministry of Employment and Immigration includes the reporting entity of the Department of Employment and Immigration (E&I). E&I develops and delivers policies, programs and services to foster labour force development; ensure fair, safe and healthy workplaces; and help those in need. The Department also provides leadership for immigration and interprovincial labour mobility policy for the Government of Alberta, and coordinates resources to support the settlement and integration of new Albertans.

Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Alberta – Forestry and Related Industries 2005 to 2009

E&I prepares this annual report to provide analysis of workplace health and safety information to meet the demand from industry and safety associations, labour organizations, employers and workers for incorporating this information into their strategic plans for enhancing workplace health and safety. This includes:

- descriptions of programs and initiatives undertaken in pursuit of its workplace health and safety mission and goals;
- analysis of provincial occupational injury and disease information;
- estimations of the risk of injury or disease at the provincial, industry sector and sub-sector level as well as general descriptions about the incidents and injured workers.

The *Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Alberta* publications present analysis of aggregate injury claim data to allow for the tracking of workplace health and safety performance over time. This is important for evaluating past and present performance, and in providing strategic information for the direction of workplace health and safety policy. The analysis contained in this report provides a comprehensive picture of workplace injuries in the province, allowing for a prevention focus to be made based on injury probabilities, rather than possibilities.

Healthy and Productive Workplaces

E&I promotes safe, healthy and productive workplaces, as well as fair, equitable and stable labour relations to ensure a fair, safe and healthy work environment for Alberta's workers. Work is central to people's lives, and to the stability of families and societies.

People want work that provides them with an acceptable standard of living. It is important that workers enter an environment where their health and safety are protected, where they are treated with respect and they are compensated fairly for the job they are doing. This results in an attractive workplace that furthers the position of Alberta

employers to be competitive in the global economy (see Note 1.1). Alongside the human cost of occupational injuries and diseases and the impact on families and society, the economic costs are numerous.

Note 1.1
Research by the International Institute for Management Development and the World Economic Forum suggests that the safest-working countries also have the best competitiveness ratings
(ILO, XVIIth World Congress on Safety and Health at Work, Introductory Report: Decent Work-Safe Work, September 2005).

Claim costs for occupational injury and disease by WCB are projected to total $700 million in 2010.[1] These costs are ultimately paid by employers through premium payments, and impact the costs of running a business as well as the final cost of delivering products and services. Further costs associated with occupational injuries and diseases include the material damage to equipment and premises, the additional cost of hiring staff to cover for injured workers, and the lost productivity resulting from the absence. Additional impacts of poor health and safety for employers include higher absenteeism and lower morale of employees, loss of skilled and experienced employees, loss of the company's investment in training, and difficulty recruiting high-quality employees due to the loss of image (particularly in the case of sub-contractors to larger companies) all leading to losses in productivity and underutilization of production (see Note 1.2).

Other costs borne by the economy and society due in part to work-related injuries and diseases include early retirements, unemployment and poorer households. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that in high-income countries, around 40% of all retirements (before statutory age) are caused by disability. This is equivalent to around 14% of the lifetime working capacity of the employed labour force.[2] Occupational injuries and diseases also affect unemployment and household income levels. Workers with an impairment of capacity can reduce their re-employability and impact household income. Workplace injuries and diseases typically reduce the overall earnings of households and in certain cases, family members have to give up jobs in order to care for an injured worker.

Note 1.2
The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that approximately 4% of Gross Domestic Product is lost due to occupational injuries and diseases (*ILO, World Day for Safety and Health at Work 2009 –Facts on safety and health at work issues, April 2009).*

[1] See the Workers Compensation Board Alberta 2010 Premium Rate Manual https://www.wcb.ab.ca/pdfs/employers/10_premium_rate_manual.pdf
[2] See the International Labour Organization report: Safety in numbers – pointers for a global safety culture at work http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/eurpro/budapest/download/safety_in_numbers_engl.pdf

A few notes about this report:

- This report presents 2009 data beside 2008 data to help with comparisons. Additional historical data are presented where possible.
- Information presented in this report is based on incidents that occurred during 2009 and were accepted as lost-time or modified work claims by Workers' Compensation Board – Alberta (WCB) as of March 31, 2010.
- Injury claim rates based on a small number of person-years worked are too volatile to make valid comparisons over time. Therefore, claim rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 40 person-years worked. Duration rates are also volatile when based on a small number of lost-time claims. Duration rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
- Estimates of year-over-year change for rates presented in this report are calculated using unrounded figures and may not match those produced from rounded figures. Percentages displayed in tables may also not total 100, due to rounding.
- Throughout the report, the lost-time claim rate is the number of lost-time claims per 100 person-years worked, the disabling injury rate is the number of disabling injury claims per 100 person-years worked and the duration rate is the number of days lost per 100 person-years worked. Fatality rates are expressed as the number of fatalities per million person-years worked.
- Analyses by industry are based on WCB industry classification and aggregation. For more information see http://ds.wcb.ab.ca/WCB.RateManual.WebServer/alphaindex.aspx.
- Analyses by occupation group are based on the National Occupational Classification (NOC). The NOC provides a standard list of occupations across the country. For more information see http://www5.hrsdc.gc.ca/NOC.
- Occupational injuries and diseases listed throughout this report are based on the Z795 Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information produced by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) for categorizing occupational injury and disease. For information see http://www.shopcsa.ca/onlinestore/GetCatalogItemDetails.asp?mat=2416404.
- Terms, definitions and formulas used throughout this report are described in Appendix A.

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY

The positive trend continues: there were fewer injuries reported and injury rates declined in 2009.

In recent years, improvements were made to the analysis of WCB claim information allowing for modified work claims to be analyzed alongside lost-time claims. Using modified work claim data in addition to lost-time claim data ensures a more comprehensive picture of workplace injuries, and allows for greater insight into incident prevention.

Note 2.1

- **The lost-time claim rate represents the probability or risk of an injury or disease to a worker requiring time away from work, during a period of one year of work.**
- **The disabling injury rate represents the probability or risk of a disabling injury.**

A lost-time claim is a claim submitted to the WCB for an occupational injury or disease that causes a worker to have time away from work beyond the day of injury. Included are claims receiving reimbursement of full or partial lost wages due to occupational illness or injury, or payment for permanent loss of function (for example, hearing loss).

A modified work claim is submitted for an occupational injury or disease where workers have their normal work duties altered enabling them to remain working without losing time from work. Included in the figures are claims where injured workers are helped back into the workplace with modified duties after time lost due to injury or disease, and cases where workers were provided modified duties prior to time lost because of an injury or disease.

Modifying an injured worker's duties can be beneficial for both an employer and an employee. For the employer, the financial cost of an absent worker can be high and returning an injured employee to work as soon as it is medically possible is important for properly managing compensation, disability claims and productivity levels. For the employee, returning to work as soon as medically possible is beneficial both physically and psychologically, and is linked to quicker recovery rates and higher self-esteem. Long absences from the workplace are also linked to decreases in labour market attachment.

The number of disabling injury claims reflects both the lost-time and modified work concepts and produces an overall figure where an occupational injury or disease disables a worker causing either time lost from work or for normal work duties to be modified.

In 2009, a total of 26,096 lost-time claims were accepted by WCB. This is a decrease of 16.9% from 2008. The person-years worked estimates decreased by 7.9% to 1,539,738 between 2008 and 2009 (see Table 2.1). Expressed as a lost-time claim rate, the data translates into a rate of 1.69 per 100 person-years worked, a decrease of 9.8% from 2008, as proportionately there were fewer lost-time injury claims. The 2009 rate is the lowest in

the past nineteen years and since 1991, the lost-time claim rate has decreased by 59.1%. Since 2005, the lost-time claim rate has decreased by 29.7%.

Table 2.1
Provincial Figures – Alberta: 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Person-years worked	1,671,916	**1,539,738**	-7.9%
Lost-time claims	31,410	**26,096**	-16.9%
Lost-time claim rate	1.88	**1.69**	**-9.8%**
Modified-work claims	51,725	**34,818**	-32.7%
Lost-time claims involving modified-work	22,443	**13,409**	-40.3%
Disabling injury claims	60,692	**47,505**	-21.7%
Disabling injury rate	3.63	**3.09**	**-15.0%**
Duration rate	41	**40**	-3.2%
Days lost (LTC)	689,523	**614,757**	-10.8%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$211,054,921	**$195,089,312**	-7.6%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

The total number of modified work claims submitted in 2009 was 34,818, a decrease of 32.7%. There were 13,409 claims involving both lost-time and modified work, a decrease of 40.3% from 2008. There were 47,505 disabling injury claims, a decrease of 21.7% from 2008. Expressed as a rate, the 2009 disabling injury rate was 3.09 per 100 person-years worked, a decrease of 15.0% from the 2008 rate of 3.63.

Estimates of injury and disease severity are calculated using information on the number of days lost from work. Three basic measures of severity are the duration rate, median days lost from work and average days lost from work. The efforts of employers to introduce modified work programs to integrate injured workers back into the workforce also have a positive impact on work days lost. The duration rate of 40 days lost per 100 person-years worked was 3.2% lower than in 2008. The median number of work days lost in 2009 was seven, the same as 2008, and the average days lost increased to 24, from 22 in 2008.

Table 2.2 displays the lost-time claim and disabling injury rates for the province, and also for the major industry sectors in Alberta. The data provides a useful setting for analyzing the health and safety performance of the Forestry and Forest Products Manufacturing sector. The Forestry sector include two specific industries that are part of the Agriculture and Forestry major sector. These are the Logging and Woodlands Operations (including Trucking of Logs) sub-sector and the Timber Management sub-sector.

In 2009, the lost-time claim rate for the Forestry sector of 2.68 per 100 person-years worked was higher than all the major sectors. The disabling injury rate for the Forestry sector of 3.80 per 100 person-years worked was higher than five major sectors but lower than the Construction and Construction Trade Services sector, the Manufacturing,

Processing and Packaging sector and the Transportation, Communication and Utilities sector.

Table 2.2
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rates by Major Sector – Alberta: 2008 and 2009

Major Industry Sector	2008		2009	
	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling Injury Rate	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling Injury Rate
Alberta	1.88	3.63	**1.69**	**3.09**
Agriculture and Forestry	2.72	3.65	**2.36**	**3.02**
Business, Personal and Professional Services	1.20	1.79	**1.08**	**1.57**
Construction and Construction Trade Services	1.91	4.65	**1.73**	**3.92**
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging	2.24	5.78	**1.65**	**4.42**
Mining and Petroleum Development	0.66	2.92	**0.53**	**2.03**
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	2.29	3.00	**2.21**	**2.90**
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	2.69	4.42	**2.44**	**3.98**
Wholesale and Retail	1.99	3.44	**1.85**	**3.17**
Forestry	2.66	3.80	**2.68**	**3.80**
Forest Products Manufacturing	1.44	3.52	**1.24**	**2.92**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

The Forest Products Manufacturing sector includes five sub-sectors that form parts of the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging major sector, but have forest related activities. These are the Sawmills and Planing Mills sub-sector, the Peeling and Pointing of Posts sub-sector, the Treating of Timber sub-sector, the Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills sub-sector and the Pulp Mills sub-sector.

In 2009, the Forest Products Manufacturing sector had a lost-time claim rate of 1.24 per 100 person-years worked. The rate was lower than most major sectors although higher than the lost-time claim rates for the Business, Personal and Professional Services sector and the Mining and Petroleum Development sector. The disabling injury rate of 2.92 per 100 person-years worked was higher than three of the major sectors but lower than the disabling injury rate for the Agriculture and Forestry major industry sector, the Construction and Construction Trade Services major industry sector, the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging major industry sector, the Transportation, Communication and Utilities major industry sector and the Wholesale and Retail major industry sector.

PART 1

FORESTRY SECTOR

HIGHLIGHTS

Fewer lost-time claims and higher lost-time claim rate in 2009.

- In 2009, the Forestry sector lost-time claim rate increased by 1.1% to 2.68 per 100 person-years worked, from 2.66 in 2008. The average lost-time claim rate for all industries in the province was 1.69 per 100 person-years worked.
- The disabling injury rate in 2009 was 3.80 per 100 person-years worked, the same as the rate in 2008. The average disabling injury rate for all industries in the province was 3.09 per 100 person-years worked.
- The increase in the lost-time claim rate in 2009 was the result of a greater decrease in the number of person-years worked than the decrease in the number of lost-time claims. Lost-time claims decreased by 13.5% and the person-years worked estimates decreased by 14.4%.
- In 2009, the Forestry sector had a duration rate of 115, an 11.4% decrease from the 2008 rate of 130. This duration rate is over two times higher than the provincial rate of 40 days lost per 100 person-years worked.

Larger employers experienced the lowest injury rates.

- Employers with 40 to 99 person-years worked had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 1.42 per 100 person-years worked, followed by employers with 100 or more person-years worked at 1.70.
- For disabling injury rates, employers with 40 to 99 person-years worked had the lowest rate at 2.55, followed by employers with 100 or more person-years worked at 2.98.
- Employers with 10 to 19 person-years worked had the largest difference between the lost-time claim rate and the disabling injury rate.

Mixed results by sub-sector.

- Lost-time claim and disabling injury rates decreased in the Logging and Woodlands Operations sub-sector in 2009.
- The Timber Management sub-sector displayed increases in lost-time and disabling injury rates.
- The Forestry sector accounted for 0.2% of the person-years worked in the province, 0.4% of the lost-time claims, and 0.2% of modified work claims and 0.3% of the disabling injury claims.

In 2009, sprains, strains and tears were the most common nature of injury.

- Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury, accounting for 42.6% of the disabling injury claims submitted in the Forestry sector. Disabling injury claims connected with fractures and dislocations however, had a proportion 1.9 times higher than the average for all industries, indicating a higher likelihood of this type of injury occurring.
- The trunk was the most commonly injured body part, accounting for 30.9% of all disabling injury claims. Disabling injury claims connected with the legs displayed a proportion that was 2.1 times the average for all industries.
- The primary sources of injury causing disabling injury claims were persons, plants, animals and minerals accounting for 27.2% of the disabling injury claims, followed by structures and surfaces, 26.5%. Compared to the average for all industries in the province, other persons, plants, animals and minerals displayed a proportion for disabling injury claims that was 5.2 times higher than the average for all industries.
- In 2009, the most common type of event or exposure was falls which accounted for 33.3% of lost-time claims and 30.1% of disabling injury claims. Disabling injury claims caused by transportation accidents however had a proportion that was 4.3 times the average for all industries.
- The median work days lost was 14.5, compared to the provincial figure of seven. The average days lost per claim was 43 days lost compared to the average for all industries in the province, 24 days per claim.

INDUSTRY SECTOR SUMMARY

The 2009 lost-time claim rate for the Forestry sector was 2.68, while the disabling injury rate was 3.80 per 100 person-years worked.

In 2009, there were 96 lost-time claims and 136 disabling injury claims in the Forestry sector, representing less than one percent of the total lost-time and disabling injury claims in the province.

The increase in the lost-time claim rate was the result of a greater decrease in the number of person-years worked. Lost-time claims decreased by 13.5% and disabling injury claims by 14.5%. Person-years worked estimates decreased by 14.4% in 2009. The 2009 provincial lost-time claim rate was 1.69 and the disabling injury rate was 3.09 per 100 person-years worked.

Table 4.1
Forestry Sector — Alberta: 2008-2009

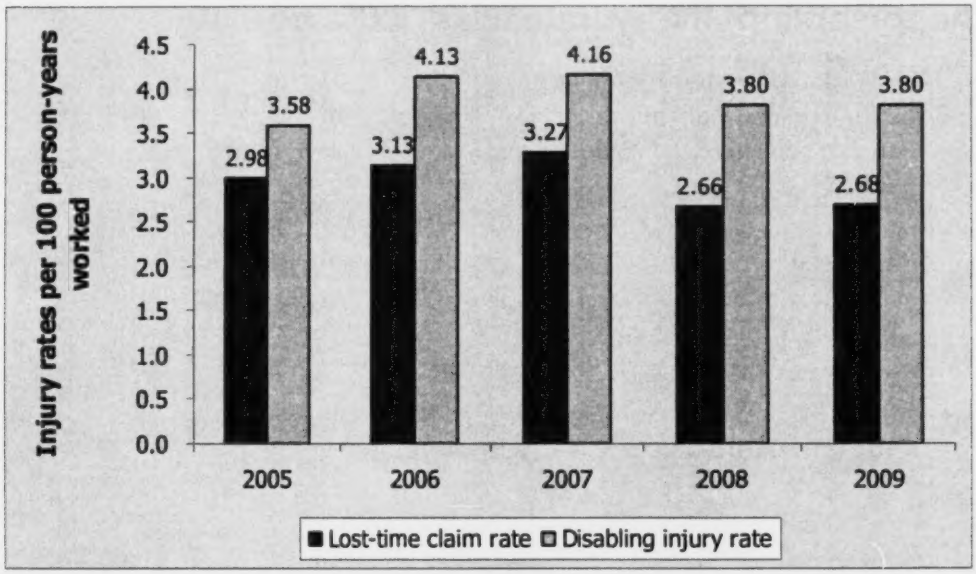
	2008	2009	% Change
Person-years worked	4,180	**3,576**	-14.4%
Lost-time claims	111	**96**	-13.5%
Lost-time claim rate	**2.66**	**2.68**	**1.1%**
Modified-work claims	91	**65**	-28.6%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	43	**25**	-41.9%
Disabling injury claims	159	**136**	-14.5%
Disabling injury rate	**3.80**	**3.80**	**0.0%**
Duration rate	130	**115**	-11.4%
Days lost (LTC)	5,424	**4,113**	-24.2%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$1,578,431	**$1,312,989**	-16.8%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Estimates of injury and disease severity are calculated using information on the number of days lost from work. Three basic measures of severity are the duration rate, median days lost from work and average days lost from work. In 2009, the Forestry sector had a duration rate of 115 days lost per 100 person-years worked, an 11.4% decrease from the 2008 rate of 130. The median work days lost was 14.5, compared to the provincial figure of seven. The average days lost per claim was 43 compared to the average for all industries in the province, 24 days per claim. Therefore, claims in the Forestry sector have relatively high severity compared to claims filed in other sectors.

Chart 4.1 shows historical lost-time and disabling injury rates for the Forestry sector. The lost-time claim rate for the Forestry sector has decreased by 10.1% since 2005. This rate is smaller than the average decrease seen for all industries of the province, 29.7%.

Chart 4.1
Injury Rates for the Forestry Sector — Alberta: 2005 - 2009



Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Size of Employer

In the Forestry sector, employers with 20 to 39 person-years worked had the highest lost-time claim rate in 2009 at 2.99 per 100 person-years worked. This was followed by employers with less than 10 person-years worked at 2.91. Employers with 40 to 99 person-years worked had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 1.42 per 100 person-years worked (see Table 4.2).

For disabling injury rates, employers with 20 to 39 person-years worked had the highest rate at 4.76, followed by employers with 10 to 19 person-years worked. Employers with 10 to 19 person-years worked had the largest difference between the lost-time claim rate and the disabling injury rate.

For all industries of the province, employers with 40 to 99 person-years and employers with 20 to 39 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rates at 1.71 and 1.68 per 100 person-years worked. Employers with 100 or more person-years had the highest disabling injury rate at 3.38 per 100 person-years worked.

Table 4.2
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rate by Size[3] of Employer — Forestry Sector: 2009

Size of Employer	Number of Accounts	Person-years Worked	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling injury Rate
Less than 10 person-years worked	1,792	1,616	47	51	2.91	3.16
10 to 19 person-years worked	45	637	12	28	1.88	4.40
20 to 39 person-years worked	27	735	22	35	2.99	4.76
40 to 99 person-years worked	6	352	5	9	1.42	2.55
100 or more person-years worked	2	235	4	7	1.70	2.98
Unspecified*	1	0	6	6	N/A	N/A

* These are employers with no payroll information or with person-years worked equal to zero.
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Distribution of Injury Claims

In 2009, 96% of employers had no lost-time claims and 95% of employers had no disabling injury claims, meaning the injuries and diseases happening in the province are the result of incidents occurring at the operations of less than 5% of employers. For all industries in the province, 94% of employers submitted no lost-time claims and 93% no disabling injury claims. In 2009, the number of employers with no lost-time claims and the number of employers with no disabling injury claims translates to 68% and 61% of the total person-years worked in the Forestry sector respectively (see Table 5.6).

For employers with submitted claims, 83% submitted one lost-time claim, 15% two to five lost-time claims and 1% six or more lost-time claims. For disabling injury claims, 72% submitted one disabling injury claim, 23% two to five and 5% six or more disabling injury claims.

[3] Size is measured in terms of person-years worked. One person-year worked is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year.

The lost-time claim rate in the Logging and Woodlands Operations sub-sector decreased in 2009.

Between 2005 and 2009, the Timber Management sub-sector had the higher lost-time claim rate of the two Forestry sub-sectors. Lost-time claim rates in both the Logging and Woodland Operations sub-sector and the Timber Management sub-sector were higher than the provincial average each year (see Table 5.1).

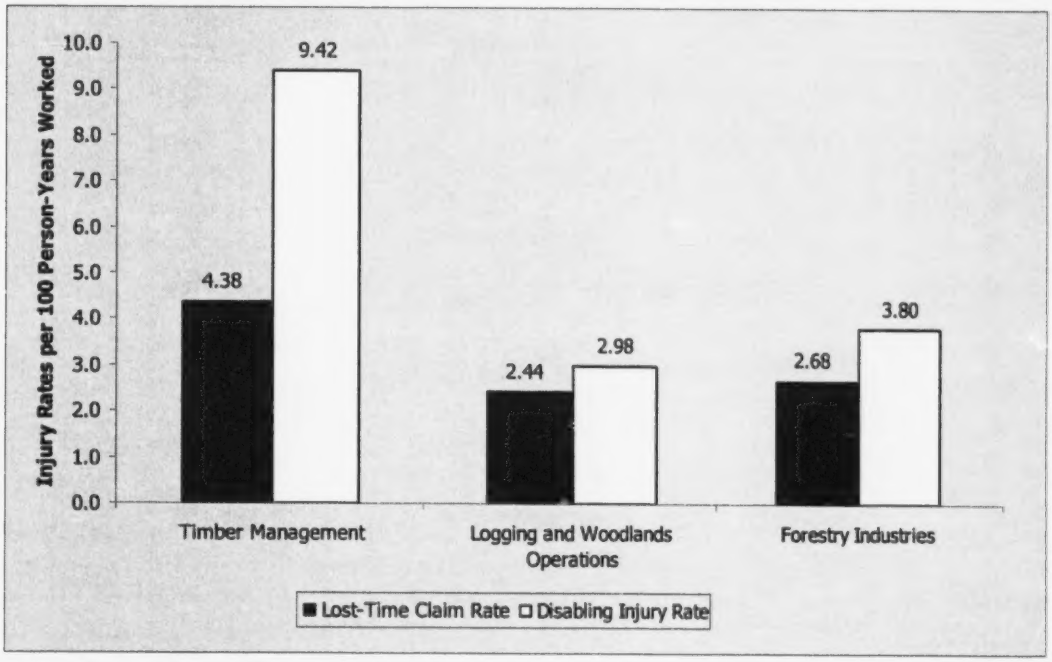
Table 5.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate for the Forestry Sector — Alberta: 2005 - 2009

Sub-Sector	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Forestry	2.98	3.13	3.27	2.66	**2.68**
Logging and Woodlands Operations	2.54	2.76	2.53	2.54	**2.44**
Timber Management	7.04	6.01	8.34	3.37	**4.38**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2009, the Timber Management sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim and disabling injury rates in the Forestry sector at 4.38 and 9.52 per 100 person-years worked (see Chart 5.1). The Logging and Woodlands Operations sub-sector is the larger of the two sub-sectors and accounted for 79.2% of the lost-time claims, 68.4% of disabling injury claims and 87.2% of person-years worked in the Forestry sector.

Chart 5.1
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Claim Rates for the Forestry Sector — Alberta: 2009



Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Logging and Woodlands Operations (including Trucking of Logs)

The 2009 lost-time claim rate for the Logging and Woodlands Operations sub-sector was 2.44 per 100 person-years worked, a 4.2% decrease from 2008. The number of lost-time claims decreased by 17.4% and the person-years worked decreased by 13.7%. The disabling injury rate decreased by 2.0% in 2009, to 2.98 per 100 person-years worked. The number of disabling injury claims decreased by 15.5%.

The duration rate for the Logging and Woodlands Operations sub-sector decreased in 2009 to 112 days lost per 100 person-years worked, more than two times the average rate for all industries of the province, 40 (see Table 5.2).

Since 2005, the lost-time claim rate for the Logging and Woodlands Operations sub-sector decreased by 3.9% compared to the average for the Forestry sector, 10.1%, and the average for all industries in the province 29.7%.

Table 5.2
Logging and Woodlands Operations, including Trucking of Logs — Alberta: 2008-2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Person-years worked	3,617	3,120	-13.7%
Lost-time claims	92	76	-17.4%
Lost-time claim rate	**2.54**	**2.44**	**-4.2%**
Modified-work claims	52	36	-30.8%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	34	19	-44.1%
Disabling injury claims	110	93	-15.5%
Disabling injury rate	**3.04**	**2.98**	**-2.0%**
Duration rate	143	112	-21.8%
Days lost (LTC)	5,182	3,497	-32.5%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$1,530,900	$1,198,083	-21.7%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Timber Management

In 2009, the Timber Management sub-sector had a lost-time claim rate of 4.38 per 100 person-years worked, an increase of 29.9% from 2008. This was the result of a 5.3% increase in the number of lost-time claims and 19.0% decrease in the number of person-years worked. The disabling injury rate increased by 8.3% in 2009, to 9.42 per 100 person-years worked (see Table 5.3).

Since 2005, the lost-time claim rate for the Timber Management sub-sector decreased by 37.8% compared to the average for the Forestry sector, 10.1%, and the average for all industries in the province 29.7%.

Table 5.3
Timber Management — Alberta: 2008-2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Person-years worked	564	457	-19.0%
Lost-time claims	19	20	5.3%
Lost-time claim rate	**3.37**	**4.38**	**29.9%**
Modified-work claims	39	29	-25.6%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	9	6	-33.3%
Disabling injury claims	49	43	-12.2%
Disabling injury rate	**8.70**	**9.42**	**8.3%**
Duration rate	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Days lost (LTC)	242	616	154.5%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$47,531	$114,906	141.8%

*Duration rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Distribution of injury claims

Table 5.4 presents figures for the proportion of employers without lost-time and employers without disabling injury claims in 2009, by sub-sector. Table 5.5 displays the respective person-years worked for those employers in 2009. Table 5.6 displays figures for the number of claims submitted by employers.

The Logging and Woodland Operations sub-sector displayed a higher proportion of employers with no lost-time or disabling injury claims, indicating a more highly concentrated occurrence of injury in that sub-sector. In 2009, the number of employers with no lost-time claims translates to 70% of the total person-years worked in the Logging and Woodland Operations sub-sector (see Table 5.5).

Table 5.4
Proportion of Employers with no Lost-Time or Disabling Injury Claims, by Forestry Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2009

Proportion of Employers by Sub-Sector	With no Lost-Time Claims	With no Disabling Injury Claims
Forestry	**96%**	**95%**
Timber Management	89%	88%
Logging and Woodlands Operations	96%	96%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.5
Proportion of Person-years accounted for by Employers with no Lost-Time or Disabling Injury Claims, by Forestry Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2009

Proportion of person-years accounted for by employers	With no Lost-Time Claims	With no Disabling Injury Claims
Forestry	**68%**	**61%**
Timber Management	54%	46%
Logging and Woodlands Operations	70%	64%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

For employers who did submit claims, the Logging and Woodlands Operations sub-sector also had a higher proportion of employers submitting one lost-time claim and a lower proportion of employers submitting two to five lost-time claims (see Table 5.6).

Table 5.6
Proportion of Employers with Lost-Time or Disabling Injury Claims, by Forestry Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2009

Sub-Sector	1 Lost-Time Claim	2 to 5 Lost-Time Claims	6 to 20 Lost-Time Claims	Over 20 Lost-Time Claims
Timber Management	75%	25%	0%	0%
Logging and Woodlands Operations	85%	13%	2%	0%

Sub-Sector	1 Disabling Injury Claim	2 to 5 Disabling Injury Claims	6 to 20 Disabling Injury Claims	Over 20 Disabling Injury Claims
Timber Management	50%	33%	17%	0%
Logging and Woodlands Operations	78%	20%	1%	0%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

DEMOGRAPHICS OF INJURED WORKERS

Injured Worker Characteristics

In 2009, two occupation groups, Transportation Equipment Operators and Related Workers (Excluding Labourers) and Primary Production Labourers, accounted for over half of lost-time claims and disabling injury claims in the Forestry sector. Occupations Unique to Forestry Operations, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction, and Fishing (Excluding Labourers) accounted for 8.0% and 9.7% of the lost-time claims and disabling injury claims in 2009 (see Table 6.1).

Table 6.1
Lost-Time and Disabling Injury Claims by Occupation – Forestry Sector: 2009

Occupation Group	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Employment
Transportation Equipment Operators and Related Workers, Excluding Labourers	47.7%	35.5%	8.0%
Primary Production Labourers	9.1%	18.5%	9.6%
Occupations Unique to Forestry Operations, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction, and Fishing, excluding labourers	8.0%	9.7%	31.0%
Heavy Equipment and Crane Operators Including Drillers	11.4%	12.9%	1.9%
Mechanics	4.5%	4.8%	8.1%
Technical Occupations Related to Natural and Applied Sciences	4.5%	4.0%	16.3%
All Other Occupations	14.8%	14.5%	25.2%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation; Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (Microdata Files)

In 2009, workers aged 25 to 34 accounted for 20.8% of lost-time claims and 23.5% of disabling injury claims in the Forestry sector. Young workers aged 15 to 24 accounted for 10.4% of lost-time claims and 19.8% of disabling injury claims (see Table 6.2).

Table 6.2
Lost-Time and Disabling Injury Claims by Age — Alberta: 2008-2009

Age	2008				2009			
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
15-19 Years	2	1.8%	4	2.5%	2	2.1%	4	2.9%
20-24 Years	15	13.5%	39	24.5%	8	8.3%	23	16.9%
25-34 Years	22	19.8%	33	20.8%	20	20.8%	32	23.5%
35-44 Years	27	24.3%	32	20.1%	18	18.8%	25	18.4%
45-54 Years	26	23.4%	30	18.9%	27	28.1%	30	22.1%
55-64 Years	15	13.5%	16	10.1%	14	14.6%	15	11.0%
65+ Years	4	3.6%	5	3.1%	7	7.3%	7	5.1%
Total	**111**	**100.0%**	**159**	**100.0%**	**96**	**100.0%**	**136**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Forestry sector, the majority of claims were from men. In 2009, 93.8% of lost-time claims and 90.4% of disabling injury claims involved men, although men do comprise the majority of those employed[4] with this sector, 78.6%. Lost-time claims and disabling injury claims from women accounted for 6.3% and 9.6% of the total claims respectively (see Table 6.3).

Table 6.3
Lost-Time Claims by Gender — Alberta: 2008-2009

Gender	2008				2009			
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Women	7	6.3%	19	12.0%	6	6.3%	13	9.6%
Men	104	93.7%	139	88.0%	90	93.8%	123	90.4%
Unspecified	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Total	**111**	**100.0%**	**159**	**100.0%**	**96**	**100.0%**	**136**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[4] Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (Microdata Files) information for the Forestry and logging with support activities industry.

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS – FORESTRY SECTOR

Struck by objects and bodily reaction were the most common causes for lost-time and disabling injury claims in the Forestry industries. Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the lower extremities being the most commonly injured body part.

Nature of Injury or Disease

The nature of injury is used to identify the physical characteristics of the injury or disease. In 2009, 91.7% of lost-time claims and 91.2% of disabling injury claims were caused by traumatic injuries and disorders. The two most common traumatic injuries and disorders were: sprains, strains and tears and fractures and dislocations (see Table 7.1).

Note 7.1
Throughout this section, the classifications used are based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standards for categorizing occupational injury and disease information.

Compared to the average for all industries in the province, the Forestry sector had the highest proportion[5] of lost-time claims for fractures and dislocations, at 2.6 times the average, indicating a higher probability or likelihood of this type of injury occurring. Lost-time claims for systemic diseases and disorders and for other traumatic injuries and diseases had proportions 2.2 and 1.9 times higher than the average for all industries. For disabling injury claims these nature of injury categories had proportions that were 1.9, 2.1 and 1.3 times higher than the average for all industries of the province respectively.

Note 7.2
The CSA standard is designed so that Nature of Injury and Part of Body categories are directly linked when classifying injuries. This is also true for the relationship between the Source of Injury and Type of Event categories.

[5] The proportion or number of times higher or lower compares the Forestry sector's claim rate and proportion of injuries by each injury type against the average claim rate and injury proportion for all sectors in the province. A value equal to 1 indicates an equal probability or likelihood to the average. A value higher than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of this type of injury occurring, and a value less than one indicates a lower likelihood. See Appendix A for calculation details.

Table 7.1
Nature of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2009

Nature of Injury	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**88**	**91.7%**	**124**	**91.2%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	37	38.5%	58	42.6%
Fractures and Dislocations	16	16.7%	17	12.5%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	15	15.6%	20	14.7%
Open Wounds	6	6.3%	12	8.8%
Burns	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	14	14.6%	17	12.5%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**7**	**7.3%**	**10**	**7.4%**
Neoplasms, Tumors and Cancer	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Infectious and Parasitic Disorders	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**1**	**1.0%**	**1**	**0.7%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**0**	**0.0%**	**1**	**0.7%**
Total	**96**	**100.0%**	**136**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Part of Body Injured

In 2009, the trunk was the main injured body part, accounting for 34.4% of the lost-time claims and 30.9% of the disabling injury claims in the Forestry sector. This was followed by lower extremities, at 26.0% and 30.1%, and upper extremities, at 13.5% and 19.1% (see Table 7.2).

Compared to the average for all industries in the province, the Forestry sector had the highest proportion[6] of lost-time claims for other head parts, at 2.4 times the average, indicating a higher probability or likelihood of this type of injury occurring. Lost-time claims where the legs and the other lower extremities were injured had proportions 2.1 and 1.4 times higher than the average for all industries. For disabling injury claims these part of body categories had proportions that were 2.0, 2.1 and 2.0 times higher than the average for all industries of the province respectively.

[6] The proportion or number of times higher or lower compares the Forestry sector's claim rate and proportion of injuries by each injury type against the average claim rate and injury proportion for all sectors in the province. A value equal to 1 indicates an equal probability or likelihood to the average. A value higher than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of this type of injury occurring, and a value less than one indicates a lower likelihood. See Appendix A for calculation details.

Table 7.2
Part of Body Injured — Alberta: 2009

Part of Body Injured	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Trunk	**33**	**34.4%**	**42**	**30.9%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	17	17.7%	18	13.2%
Other Trunk	16	16.7%	24	17.6%
Lower Extremities	**25**	**26.0%**	**41**	**30.1%**
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	10	10.4%	15	11.0%
Leg(s)	14	14.6%	24	17.6%
Other Lower Extremities	1	1.0%	2	1.5%
Upper Extremities	**13**	**13.5%**	**26**	**19.1%**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	2	2.1%	10	7.4%
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	7	7.3%	9	6.6%
Other Upper Extremities	4	4.2%	7	5.1%
Head	**11**	**11.5%**	**12**	**8.8%**
Eye(s)	3	3.1%	3	2.2%
Other Head Parts	8	8.3%	9	6.6%
Multiple Body Parts	**11**	**11.5%**	**12**	**8.8%**
Neck, Including Throat	**2**	**2.1%**	**2**	**1.5%**
Body Systems	**1**	**1.0%**	**1**	**0.7%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Other Body Parts	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Total	**96**	**100.0%**	**136**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Source of Injury or Disease

The source of injury or disease describes the object or substance that came into contact with the worker and resulted in an injury or disease. In 2009, two primary sources of injury in the Forestry sector accounted for just under half of the lost-time claims and over half of the disabling injury claims. Persons, plants, animals and minerals accounted for 19.8% of lost-time claims and 27.2% of disabling injury claims and structures and surfaces accounted for 29.2% and 26.5% of claims respectively (see Table 7.3).

Compared to the average for all industries in the province, the Forestry sector had the highest proportion[7] of lost-time claims for other persons, plants, animals and minerals at 4.6 times the average, indicating a higher probability or likelihood of this type of injury occurring. Lost-time claims for minerals – metallic or nonmetallic (except fuel) and vehicles had proportions 4.1 and 3.6 times higher than the average for all industries. For disabling injury claims these source of injury categories had proportions that were 5.2, 2.2 and 2.6 times higher than the average for all industries of the province respectively.

[7] The proportion or number of times higher or lower compares the Forestry sector's claim rate and proportion of injuries by each injury type against the average claim rate and injury proportion for all sectors in the province. A value equal to 1 indicates an equal probability or likelihood to the average. A value higher than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of this type of injury occurring, and a value less than one indicates a lower likelihood. See Appendix A for calculation details.

Table 7.3
Source of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2009

Source of Injury	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**19**	**19.8%**	**37**	**27.2%**
Person-Injured or Ill Worker	10	10.4%	23	16.9%
Minerals-Metallic or Nonmetallic (except fuel)	1	1.0%	1	0.7%
Person-Other Than Injured or Ill Worker*	1	1.0%	1	0.7%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	7	7.3%	12	8.8%
Vehicles	**18**	**18.8%**	**21**	**15.4%**
Structures and Surfaces	**28**	**29.2%**	**36**	**26.5%**
Parts and Materials	**12**	**12.5%**	**17**	**12.5%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**5**	**5.2%**	**7**	**5.1%**
Hand tools - Nonpowered	2	2.1%	3	2.2%
Hand tools - Powered	2	2.1%	2	1.5%
Other Tools and Equipments	1	1.0%	2	1.5%
Machinery	**2**	**2.1%**	**4**	**2.9%**
Containers**	**2**	**2.1%**	**2**	**1.5%**
Furniture and Fixtures	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Other Sources	**9**	**9.4%**	**9**	**6.6%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**1**	**1.0%**	**3**	**2.2%**
Total	**96**	**100.0%**	**136**	**100.0%**

* Persons – other than injured or ill worker: classifies workplace injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.
** Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.).
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Type of Event or Exposure

The type of event or exposure describes the incident or event that occurred at the time of the exposure that directly resulted in the injury or disease. The two most common types of events or exposures in the Forestry sector were falls, accounting for 33.3% of lost-time claims and 30.1% of disabling injury claims, and bodily reaction or exertion, accounting for 20.8% and 25.7%, respectively (see Table 7.4).

Compared to the average for all industries in the province, the Forestry sector had the highest proportion[8] of lost-time claims for transportation accidents at 5.0 times the average, indicating a higher probability or likelihood of this type of injury occurring. Lost-time claims for rubbed or abraded had a proportion 4.1 times higher than the average for all industries. For disabling injury claims these types of event categories had proportions that were 4.3 and 1.8 times higher than the average for all industries of the province respectively.

[8] The proportion or number of times higher or lower compares the Forestry sector's claim rate and proportion of injuries by each injury type against the average claim rate and injury proportion for all sectors in the province. A value equal to 1 indicates an equal probability or likelihood to the average. A value higher than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of this type of injury occurring, and a value less than one indicates a lower likelihood. See Appendix A for calculation details.

Table 7.4
Type of Event or Exposure — Alberta: 2009

Type of Event or Exposure	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Bodily Reaction or Exertion	**20**	**20.8%**	**35**	**25.7%**
Bodily Reaction*	8	8.3%	12	8.8%
Repetitive Motion	1	1.0%	9	6.6%
Overexertion	10	10.4%	12	8.8%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	1	1.0%	2	1.5%
Contact with Objects or Equipment	**21**	**21.9%**	**32**	**23.5%**
Struck by Object	8	8.3%	11	8.1%
Caught in Object	6	6.3%	8	5.9%
Struck against Object	4	4.2%	9	6.6%
Rubbed or Abraded	3	3.1%	3	2.2%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
Falls	**32**	**33.3%**	**41**	**30.1%**
Fall on Same Level	26	27.1%	34	25.0%
Fall to Lower Level	6	6.3%	7	5.1%
Other Falls	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transportation Accidents	**15**	**15.6%**	**19**	**14.0%**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**7**	**7.3%**	**7**	**5.1%**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**1**	**1.0%**	**1**	**0.7%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	1	1.0%	1	0.7%
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fires and Explosions	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Other Events or Exposures	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Type of Event - Unknown	**0**	**0.0%**	**1**	**0.7%**
Total	**96**	**100.0%**	**136**	**100.0%**

* Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Duration of Disability

Duration of disability[9] is intended to reflect the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work. The efforts of employers to introduce modified work programs to integrate injured workers more quickly back into the workforce can also impact workdays lost.

In 2009, 34.4% of the lost-time claims lasted for 31 days or more, while claims with duration of disability 10 days or less accounted for 33.3% of claims (see Table 7.5). For all industries in the province, lost-time claims resulting in one to ten days lost accounted for 53.2% of the total claims, while those claims which resulted in 31 or more days lost 21.9%.

The median work days lost in 2009 was 14.5, compared to the provincial figure of seven. The average days lost per claim was 43 days lost compared to the average for all industries in the province, 24 days per claim.

Table 7.5
Duration of Disability — Alberta: 2009

Duration of Disability	% of Forestry Sector's Lost-Time Claims	% of Lost-Time Claims in the Province
1-5 Days	21.9%	39.9%
6-10 Days	11.5%	13.4%
11-15 Days	8.3%	7.6%
16-20 Days	6.3%	5.0%
21-30 Days	7.3%	6.7%
31-40 Days	3.1%	4.7%
41-50 Days	2.1%	3.4%
51 Days or More	29.2%	13.8%
Unspecified	10.4%	5.6%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[9] The duration of disability refers to the length of time, in days, for which the worker receives wage compensation from the WCB.

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2009, the WCB accepted five fatalities in the Forestry sector.

A WCB accepted occupational fatality is defined as the death of a worker resulting from a work-related incident or exposure which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. The WCB classifies occupational fatalities into three general types:

Motor Vehicle Incidents

Motor vehicle incidents typically involve non-industrial vehicles operating on public roads in which the fatally injured worker was either the driver or a passenger. This type of occupational fatality also includes cases involving aircraft crashes, train crashes, helicopter crashes and water vehicle crashes. In 2009, two occupational fatalities in the Forestry sector were motor vehicle incidents (see Table 8.1).

Workplace Incidents

Workplace incidents consist of cases in which the worker died at a worksite or as a result of injuries sustained at a worksite. This is the type of fatality that E&I typically investigates. In 2009, three occupational fatalities in the Forestry sector were workplace incidents (see Table 8.1).

Latent Workplace and Motor Vehicle Fatalities

Latent fatalities consist of workers who were involved in a workplace incident or exposure, or a motor vehicle incident that did not become a fatality until a much later date, often years later. These incidents were classified as occupational diseases. From 2002, these incidents are separated out and included with either motor vehicle or workplace incident categories in accordance to their original injury.

Usually, other contributing factors cause a latent fatality, although these contributing factors are the result of the initial injury or exposure. A motor vehicle incident, where a worker received leg injuries requiring surgery is a good example of this. Complications during the surgery result in a blood clot causing a fatal stroke. Thus, the injury is classified latent because the original injury caused the requirement for surgery. In 2009, two fatalities were latent workplace incidents fatalities.

Occupational Disease

Occupational disease fatalities consist mostly of recognized occupational disease, that is, disease known to be primarily or exclusively work-related such as asbestosis and coal workers' pneumoconiosis. This category also includes heart attacks suffered on the job. Occupational diseases are frequently diagnosed several years after the initial or crucial exposure to the toxic substance, and in such cases, it is difficult to determine when the fatal

exposure occurred. *The occupational disease category, therefore, should not be interpreted to reflect present worksite hazardous conditions or exposures.*

Each year the WCB accepts some occupational fatality claims for compensation. Occupational fatality claims that were accepted in a particular year may include fatalities from prior years. In 2009, no occupational fatalities in the Forestry sector were due to occupational diseases (see Table 8.1).

Between 2005 and 2009, the WCB accepted 16 fatalities in the Forestry sector. All of the fatalities occurred in the Logging and Woodlands Operations sub-sector.

Table 8.1
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Forestry: 2005 - 2009

Year	Motor Vehicle Incident	Workplace Incident	Occupational Disease	Total
2005	1	0	0	1
2006	0	3	1	4
2007	0	4	0	4
2008	1	1	0	2
2009	**2**	**3**	**0**	**5**
Total	4	11	1	16

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION - FORESTRY SECTOR

A Certificate of Recognition (COR) is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards. Certificates are jointly issued by Certifying Partners and E&I[10].

In 2009, 12.8% of Forestry sector's employers were COR holders. These employers represented over half of all person-years worked in the Forestry sector. In the Timber Management sub-sector, 23.2% of employers were certified, covering 78.0% of all person-years worked in this sub-sector (see Table 9.1).

Table 9.1
Employers With Valid COR — Alberta: 2009

Sub-Sector	Number of Certified Employers	Total Number of Employers	% of Total Employers Certified	% of Total Person-Years Certified
Forestry	**239**	**1,873**	**12.8%**	**58.8%**
Logging and Woodlands Operations	204	1,722	11.8%	56.0%
Timber Management	35	151	23.2%	78.0%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Forestry sector, the lost-time claim rate for COR holders was 2.19 per 100 person-years worked in 2009, while the rate for non-COR holders was 3.40. For disabling injury rates, COR holders had a rate of 3.99 per 100 person-years worked, while the rate for non-COR holders was 3.53 (see Table 9.2).

Comparing COR holders against all non-COR holders provides useful information about each group, although it does not compare like-with-like. A COR is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards, with this group seeing continued improvement in their lost-time claim rates. Some non-COR holders have good programs in place above this standard, whereas others do not. This makes evaluating improving health and safety trends less clear for this group.

The two groups also differ significantly in employer structure and size. COR holders account for 12.8% of employers in the Forestry sector (see Table 9.1) but 58.8% of the person-years worked.

[10] For more information on the COR program visit http://www.employment.alberta.ca/SFW/334.html

Table 9.2
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rates for Forestry COR Holders — Alberta: 2008 and 2009

Employer	Year	Number of Accounts	Person-Years	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling Injury Rate	Change in Lost-Time Claim Rate	Change in Disabling Injury Rate
COR	2008	246	2,381	57	102	2.39	4.28	-8.4%	-6.8%
	2009	239	2,103	46	84	2.19	3.99		
Non-COR	2008	1,846	1,799	54	57	3.00	3.17	13.3%	11.4%
	2009	1,634	1,473	50	52	3.40	3.53		

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

PART 2

FOREST PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING SECTOR

HIGHLIGHTS

Lower lost-time claim and disabling injury rates in 2009.

- In 2009, the Forest Products Manufacturing sector's lost-time claim rate decreased by 13.8% to 1.24 per 100 person-years worked, from 1.44 in 2008. The average lost-time claim rate for all industries in the province was 1.69 per 100 person-years worked.
- The disabling injury rate decreased by 16.9%, from 3.52 per 100 person-years worked in 2008 to 2.92 in 2009. The average disabling injury rate for all inudstries in the province was 3.09 per 100 person-years worked.
- The decreases in the lost-time claim and disabling injury rates in 2009 were the result of decreases in lost-time and disabling injury claims. Lost-time claims decreased by 21.9% and disabling injury claims by 24.8%.
- In 2009, the Forest Products Manufacturing sector had a duration rate of 32, a 5.0% increase from the 2008 rate of 30. This duration rate is lower than the provincial rate of 40 days lost per 100 person-years worked.

Larger employers experienced the lowest injury rates.

- Employers with 100 or more person-years worked and employers with 40 to 99 person-years worked had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 0.93 and 1.87 per 100 person-years worked in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector.
- Employers with 100 or more person-years worked had the lowest disabling injury rate at 2.36 per 100 person-years worked.
- Employers with 10 or less person-years worked had the highest lost-time claim rate at 8.09 per 100 person-years worked.

Lower injury rates in most sub-sectors.

- The Treating of Timber sub-sector, the Sawmills and Planing Mills sub-sector and the Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills sub-sector displayed decreases in both lost-time claim rate and disabling injury rate in 2009.
- The Pulp Mills sub-sector displayed increase in lost-time claim rate in 2009.
- The Forest Products Manufacturing sector accounted for 0.6% of the person-years worked in the province, 0.5% of the lost-time claims, 0.6% of modified work claims and 0.6% of the disabling injury claims.

In 2009, sprains, strains and tears were the most common nature of injury.

- Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury, accounting for 38.6% of the disabling injury claims submitted in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. Disabling injury claims connected with fractures and dislocations, however, had a proportion 1.5 times higher than the average for all industries, indicating a higher likelihood of this type of injury occurring.
- The upper extremities were the most commonly injured body part, accounting for 38.2% of the disabling injury claims. Disabling injury claims connected with fingers and fingernails displayed a proportion that was 1.7 times the average for all industries.
- The primary sources of injury causing disabling injury claims were parts and materials accounting for 28.1% of the disabling injury claims and persons, plants, animals and minerals accounting for 23.5% of the disabling injury claims. Compared to the average for all industries in the province, parts and materials, displayed a proportion for disabling injury claims that was 2.0 times higher than the average for all industries.
- In 2009, the most common type of event or exposure was contact with objects and equipment which accounted for 46.0% of disabling injury claims. Disabling injury claims caused by caught in object however had a proportion that was 3.3 times the average for all industries.
- The median days lost for the Forest Products Manufacturing sector was nine while the median days lost for all industries was seven. The average days lost of 25 was higher than the average figure for all industries of 24.

INDUSTRY SECTOR SUMMARY

The 2009 lost-time claim and disabling injury rates for the Forest Products Manufacturing sector were 1.24 per 100 person-years and 2.92 per 100 person-years worked.

In 2009, there were 121 lost-time claims and 285 disabling injury claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector, representing less than one percent of the total lost-time and disabling injury claims in the province. The Forest Products Manufacturing sector lost-time claim rate was 1.24 per 100 person-years worked, a decrease of 13.8% from 2008. The number of lost-time claims decreased by 21.9% and the person-years worked decreased by 9.5%. The disabling injury rate decreased by 16.9% to 2.92 per 100 person-years worked (see Table 11.1).

Table 11.1
Forest Products Manufacturing Sector – Alberta: 2008-2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Person-years	10,765	**9,745**	-9.5%
Lost-time claims	155	**121**	-21.9%
Lost-time claim rate	**1.44**	**1.24**	**-13.8%**
Modified-work claims	342	**224**	-34.5%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	118	**60**	-49.2%
Disabling injury claims	379	**285**	-24.8%
Disabling injury rate	**3.52**	**2.92**	**-16.9%**
Duration rate	30	**32**	5.0%
Days lost (LTC)	3,247	**3,085**	-5.0%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$1,314,576	**$1,669,859**	27.0%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2009, the Forest Products Manufacturing sector had a duration rate of 32 days per 100 person-years worked. The average duration rate for all industries of the province was 40. The median days lost for the Forest Products Manufacturing sector was nine, higher than the median days lost for all industries of seven. The average days lost of 25 was higher than the average figure for all industries of 24.

Since 2005, the average lost-time claim rate for all industries in the province has decreased by 29.7%. Over the same time period, the Forest Products Manufacturing sector saw a 42.0% decrease, a result of lost-time claims falling by a greater rate than the person-years worked, a 56.8% decrease compared to 25.4%.

Size of Employer

In the Forest Products Manufacturing sector, employers with less than 10 person-years worked and employers with 20 to 39 person-years worked had the highest lost-time claim rate at 8.09 and 3.50 per 100 person-years worked. Employers with less than 10 person-years worked had the highest disabling injury rate at 8.09 per 100 person-years worked. Employers with 100 or more person-years worked had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 0.93 and lowest disabling injury rate at 2.36 per 100 person-years worked (see Table 11.2).

For the province, employers with 40 to 99 person-years and employers with 20 to 39 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rates at 1.71 and 1.68 per 100 person-years worked. Employers with 100 or more person-years worked had the highest disabling injury rate at 3.38 per 100 person-years worked.

Table 11.2
Lost-Time Claim and Disabling Injury Rates by Size[11] of Employer — Alberta: 2009

Size of Employer	Number of Accounts	Person-Years Worked	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling Injury Rate
Less than 10 person-years	139	173	14	14	8.09	8.09
10 to 19 person-years	12	176	4	11	2.27	6.24
20 to 39 person-years	8	200	7	16	3.50	8.00
40 to 99 person-years	9	587	11	36	1.87	6.13
100 or more person-years	27	8,608	80	203	0.93	2.36
Unspecified	3	N/A*	5	5	N/A*	N/A*

* These are employers with no payroll information
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Distribution of Injury Claims

In 2009, 74% of employers had no lost-time claims and 70% had no disabling injury claims, meaning the injuries and diseases happening in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector are the result of incidents occurring at the operations of around 30% of employers. For all industries in the province, 94% of employers submitted no lost-time claims and 93% no disabling injury claims.

In 2009, the number of employers with no lost-time or disabling injury claims translates to approximately 12% and 3% of the total person-years worked in the Forest Product Manufacturing sector respectively.

For employers with submitted claims, 48% submitted one lost-time claim, 46% two to five claims and 6% over six lost-time claims. For disabling injury claims, 25% submitted one

[11] Size is measured in terms of person-years worked.

disabling injury claim, 47% two to five claims and 27% submitted more than six disabling injury claims.

Employers who submitted one to five lost-time claims and employers who submitted one to five disabling injury claims accounted for around 73% and 49% of the total person-years worked in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector respectively. Employers who submitted over six lost-time claims and employers who submitted over six disabling injury claims accounted for approximately 15% and 48% of the total person-years worked in the Forest Product Manufacturing sector.

Lost-Time and Disabling Injury Claims for the Forest Products Manufacturing Sector decreased in 2009

Over the period 2005 to 2009, the Treating of Timber sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate each year. The Treating of Timber sub-sector has a small number of accounts and claims which makes the claim rates volatile.

Although the Treating of Timber sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate at 2.47 and disabling injury rate at 8.25 per 100 person-years worked, the Sawmills and Planing Mills sub-sector accounted for 67.8% of the lost-time claims, 68.8% of disabling injury claims and 50.9% of the person-years worked in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector.

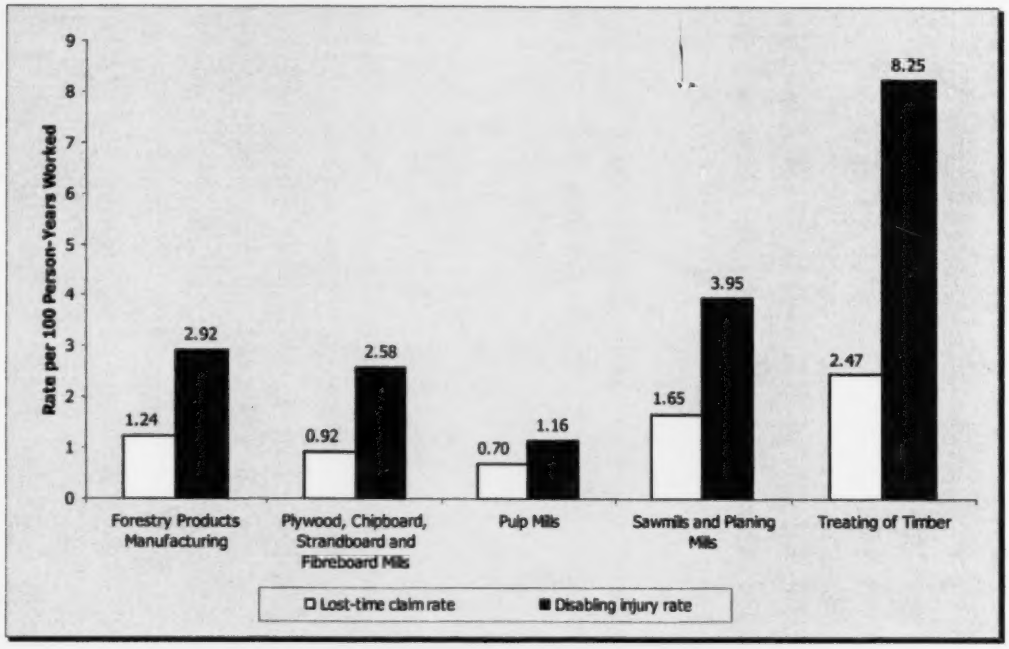
Table 12.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate for the Forest Products Manufacturing Sector[12] – Alberta: 2005-2009

Sub-Sector	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Forest Products Manufacturing	**2.14**	**1.93**	**1.82**	**1.44**	**1.24**
Sawmills and Planing Mills	2.89	3.11	2.83	2.11	**1.65**
Treating of Timber	10.10	7.95	7.25	7.17	**2.47**
Pulp Mills	0.70	0.43	0.45	0.34	**0.70**
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills	1.88	1.05	0.97	0.99	**0.92**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[12] The Peeling and Pointing of Posts industry had no claims over the last five years and low person-years so have been removed from the analysis.

Chart 12.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate and Disabling Injury Rate for the Forest Products Manufacturing Sector[13] – Alberta: 2009



Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Sawmills and Planing Mills

In 2009, the lost-time claim rate for the Sawmill and Planing Mills sub-sector decreased by 21.5%, to 1.65 per 100 person-years worked. The decrease was caused by the number of claims decreasing by an even greater amount than the person-years worked. Lost-time claims decreased by 29.3% and the person-years worked by 10.0%. The disabling injury rate decreased by 19.7% to 3.95 per 100 person-years worked. The duration rate decreased from 50 days lost per 100 person-years worked to 44 (see Table 12.2).

Since 2005, this sub-sector has seen a 42.9% decrease in the lost-time claim rate. The average decrease for the Forest Products Manufacturing sector was 42.0% and for all industries of the province 29.7%.

[13] Peeling and Pointing of Posts had no lost-time claims or disabling injuries in 2009 and are excluded from the analysis.

Table 12.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills – Alberta: 2008-2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Person-years worked	5,508	4,959	-10.0%
Lost-time claims	116	82	-29.3%
Lost-time claim rate	**2.11**	**1.65**	**-21.5%**
Modified-work claims	241	160	-33.6%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	86	46	-46.5%
Disabling injury claims	271	196	-27.7%
Disabling injury rate	**4.92**	**3.95**	**-19.7%**
Duration rate	50	44	-12.5%
Days lost (LTC)	2,780	2,191	-21.2%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$1,036,583	$763,248	-26.4%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Treating of Timber

The lost-time claim rate for the Treating of Timber sub-sector decreased by 65.5% to 2.47 per 100 person-years worked in 2009, and the disabling injury rate increased by 26.1% to 8.25 per 100 person-years worked. This sub-sector has a small number of accounts, person-years worked and injury claims making the injury rates volatile over time. The duration rate in this sub-sector is unavailable due to the low number of lost-time claims (see Table 12.3).

Table 12.3
Treating of Timber – Alberta: 2008-2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Person-years worked	126	121	-3.4%
Lost-time claims	9	3	-66.7%
Lost-time claim rate	**7.17**	**2.47**	**-65.5%**
Modified-work claims	11	7	-36.4%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	6	0	-100.0%
Disabling injury claims	14	10	-28.6%
Disabling injury rate	**11.15**	**8.25**	**-26.1%**
Duration rate	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Days lost (LTC)	66	157	137.9%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$18,932	$45,160	138.5%

* Duration rates are volatile when based on a few lost-time claims. Duration rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Pulp Mills

In 2009, the lost-time claim rate for Pulp Mills increased from 0.34 per 100 person-years worked in 2008 to 0.70 in 2009. The disabling injury rate was 1.16 per 100 person-years worked. Both injury rates were the lowest in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector (see Table 12.4).

Since 2005, this sub-sector has seen a 1.1% decrease in the lost-time claim rate. The average decrease for the Forest Products Manufacturing sector was 42.0% and for all industries of the province 29.7%.

Table 12.4
Pulp Mills – Alberta: 2008-2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Person-years worked	3,192	**3,018**	-5.4%
Lost-time claims	11	**21**	90.9%
Lost-time claim rate	**0.34**	**0.70**	**101.9%**
Modified-work claims	34	**25**	-26.5%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	8	**11**	37.5%
Disabling injury claims	37	**35**	-5.4%
Disabling injury rate	**1.16**	**1.16**	**0.0%**
Duration rate	N/A*	**N/A***	N/A*
Days lost (LTC)	197	**462**	134.5%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$103,905	**$501,822**	383.0%

* Duration rates are unstable when based on a few lost-time claims. Duration rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills

The lost-time claim rate for the Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills sub-sector decreased by 6.7% to 0.92 per 100 person-years worked in 2009. The disabling injury rate decreased by 12.9% to 2.58 per 100 person-years worked.

Since 2005, this sub-sector has seen a 50.8% decrease in the lost-time claim rate. The average decrease for the Forest Products Manufacturing sector was 42.0% and for all industries of the province 29.7%.

Table 12.5
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills – Alberta: 2008-2009

	2008	2009	% Change
Person-years worked	1,921	1,625	-15.4%
Lost-time claims	19	15	-21.1%
Lost-time claim rate	**0.99**	**0.92**	**-6.7%**
Modified-work claims	56	30	-46.4%
Lost-time claims involving modified work	18	3	-83.3%
Disabling injury claims	57	42	-26.3%
Disabling injury rate	**2.97**	**2.58**	**-12.9%**
Duration rate	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Days lost (LTC)	204	275	34.8%
Transaction claim costs (LTC)	$155,157	$359,629	131.8%

* Duration rates are unstable when based on a few lost-time claims. Duration rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Distribution of injury claims

Table 12.6 presents figures for the proportion of employers without lost-time claims and the proportion of employers without disabling injury claims, by sub-sector. Table 12.7 displays the respective person-years worked for those employers. Table 12.8 displays figures for the number of claims submitted by employers.

In 2009, the Sawmills and Planing Mills sub-sector displayed proportions of employers with no lost-time claims and employers with no disabling injury claims at 76% and 75% (see Table 12.6). In 2009, the number of employers with no lost-time claims and the number of employers with no disabling injury claims translates to approximately 7% and 5% of the total person-years worked in this sub-sector (see Table 12.7).

Table 12.6
Proportion of Employers with no Lost-Time or Disabling Injury Claims, by Forest Products Manufacturing Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2009

Proportion of Employers by Sub-Sector	With no Lost-Time Claims	With no Disabling Injury Claims
Forest Products Manufacturing	**74%**	**70%**
Sawmills and Planing Mills	76%	75%
Other Forest Product Manufacturing Sub-Sectors	67%	58%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 12.7
Proportion of Person-years accounted for by Employers with no Lost-Time or Disabling Injury Claims, by Forest Products Manufacturing Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2009

Proportion of person-years accounted for by employers	With no Lost-Time Claims	With no Disabling Injury Claims
Forest Products Manufacturing	**12%**	**3%**
Sawmills and Planing Mills	7%	5%
Other Forest Product Manufacturing Sub-Sectors	18%	2%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

For the number of employers with submitted claims, the Treating of Timber sub-sector, the Pulp Mills sub-sector, the Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills sub-sector and the Peeling and Pointing of Posts sub-sector have been grouped together due to the small number of employer accounts.

Table 12.8
Proportion of Employers with Lost-Time or Disabling Injury Claims, by Forests Product Manufacturing Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2009

Sub-Sector	1 Lost-Time Claim	2 to 5 Lost-Time Claims	6 to 20 Lost-Time Claims	Over 20 Lost-Time Claims
Sawmills and Planing Mills	46%	51%	3%	0%
Other Forest Product Manufacturing Sub-Sectors	53%	35%	12%	0%

Sub-Sector	1 Disabling Injury Claim	2 to 5 Disabling Injury Claims	6 to 20 Disabling Injury Claims	Over 20 Disabling Injury Claims
Sawmills and Planing Mills	27%	41%	27%	5%
Other Forest Product Manufacturing Sub-Sectors	23%	59%	18%	0%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

DEMOGRAPHICS OF INJURED WORKERS

Injured Worker Characteristics

In 2009, the Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities occupation group accounted for 21.6% of lost-time claims, 22.3% of disabling injury claims and 11.2% of those in employment[14] in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. Those employed as Trades Helpers, Construction, and Transportation Labourers and Related Occupations accounted for 25.2% of lost-time claims, 27.3% of disabling injury claims and 3.7% of employment (see Table 13.1).

Table 13.1
Lost-Time Claims and Disabling Injury Claims by Selected Occupation Group — Alberta: 2009

Occupation Group	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Employment
Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	21.6%	22.3%	11.2%
Trades Helpers, Construction, and Transportation Labourers and Related Occupations	25.2%	27.3%	3.7%
Machine Operators in Manufacturing	16.2%	14.4%	16.3%
Sales & Service Occupations N.E.C.*	3.6%	3.0%	1.1%
Mechanics	11.7%	11.4%	2.0%
Occupations Unique to Forestry Operations, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction, and Fishing, excluding labourers	1.8%	1.5%	0.6%
Heavy Equipment and Crane Operators Including Drillers	5.4%	5.7%	2.2%

*Not Elsewhere Classified
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation; Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (Microdata Files)

In 2009, workers aged 35 to 54 accounted for 52.9% of the lost-time claims and 52.3% of the disabling injury claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. Young workers (those aged between 15 and 24 years) accounted for 15.7% of lost-time claims, 16.1% of disabling injury claims and 10.7% of those in employment[15] (see Table 13.2).

[14] Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (Microdata Files) for the Wood Product and Paper Manufacturing industries.
[15] Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (2009 Historical Review) for the Manufacturing (Durables) industry.

Table 13.2
Lost-Time Claims and Disabling Injury Claims by Age — Alberta: 2008-2009

Age	2008				2009			
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
15-19 Years	14	9.0%	35	9.2%	10	8.3%	18	6.3%
20-24 Years	18	11.6%	55	14.5%	9	7.4%	28	9.8%
25-34 Years	29	18.7%	87	23.0%	21	17.4%	64	22.5%
35-44 Years	53	34.2%	104	27.4%	29	24.0%	77	27.0%
45-54 Years	23	14.8%	61	16.1%	35	28.9%	72	25.3%
55-64 Years	14	9.0%	33	8.7%	16	13.2%	24	8.4%
65+ Years	4	2.6%	4	1.1%	1	0.8%	2	0.7%
Unspecified	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Total	155	100.0%	379	100.0%	121	100.0%	285	100.0%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Forest Products Manufacturing sector, the majority of claims were from men. In 2009, 78.5% of lost-time claims and 81.8% of disabling injury claims involved men. Men comprised 83.7% of those employed[16] in these industries (see Table 13.3).

Table 13.3
Lost-Time Claims and Disabling Injury Claims by Gender — Alberta: 2008-2009

Gender	2008				2009			
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Women	36	23.2%	83	22.0%	26	21.5%	52	18.2%
Men	119	76.8%	295	78.0%	95	78.5%	233	81.8%
Unspecified	0	N/A	1	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Total	**155**	**100.0%**	**379**	**100.0%**	**121**	**100.0%**	**285**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[16] Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (2009 Historical Review) for the Manufacturing (Durables) industry.

SECTION 14

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS - FOREST PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Struck by objects and overexertion were the most common causes for lost-time and disabling injury claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the upper extremities becoming the most commonly injured body part.

Nature of Injury or Disease

In 2009, 93.4% of lost-time claims and 95.1% of disabling injury claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector were caused by traumatic injuries and disorders. The two most common traumatic injuries and disorders were: sprains, strains and tears, accounting for 32.2% of the lost-time claims and 38.6% of the disabling injury claims and other traumatic injuries and disorders accounting for 20.7% and 15.8% respectively (see Table 14.1).

Note 14.1
Throughout this section, the classifications used are based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standards for categorizing occupational injury and disease information.

Compared to the average for all industries in the province, the Forest Products Manufacturing sector had similar or lower proportions[17] of lost-time claims than the average in most injury categories, indicating a lower probability or likelihood of this type of injury occurring. Fractures and dislocations had the highest proportion, 1.3 times the average for all industries of the province.

For disabling injury claims, fractures and dislocations had the highest proportion at 1.5 times the average for all industries in the province. Open wounds had a proportion of 1.2 times the average for all industries.

Note 14.2
The CSA standard is designed so that Nature of Injury and Part of Body categories are directly linked when classifying injuries. This is also true for the relationship between the Source of Injury and Type of Event categories.

[17] The proportion or number of times higher or lower compares the Forest Products Manufacturing sector's claim rate and proportion of injuries by each injury type, against the average claim rate and injury proportion for all sectors in the province. A value equal to 1 indicates an equal probability or likelihood to the average. A value higher than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of this type of injury occurring, and a value less than one indicates a lower likelihood. See Appendix A for calculation details.

Table 14.1
Nature of Injury or Disease — Forest Products Manufacturing Sector: 2009

Nature of Injury	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**113**	**93.4%**	**271**	**95.1%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	39	32.2%	110	38.6%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	8	6.6%	41	14.4%
Fractures and Dislocations	22	18.2%	36	12.6%
Open Wounds	17	14.0%	37	13.0%
Burns	2	1.7%	2	0.7%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	25	20.7%	45	15.8%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**6**	**5.0%**	**12**	**4.2%**
Neoplasms, Tumors and Cancer	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Infectious and Parasitic Disorders	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**1**	**0.8%**	**1**	**0.4%**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**1**	**0.8%**	**1**	**0.4%**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Total	**121**	**100.0%**	**285**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Part of Body Injured

In 2009, the upper extremities were the most common main body part injured, accounting for 33.1% of lost-time claims and 38.2% of disabling injury claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. This was followed by the trunk at 31.4% and 28.1% of lost-time and disabling injury claims (see Table 14.2).

Compared to the average for all industries in the province, injuries to fingers and fingernails had the highest proportion[18] of lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector at 1.5 times the average. Other upper extremities had proportion that was 1.3 times higher than the average. For disabling injury claims, these parts of body categories had proportions that were 1.7 and 1.1 times the average for all industries in the province.

[18] The proportion or number of times higher or lower compares the Forest Products Manufacturing sector's claim rate and proportion of injuries by each injury type, against the average claim rate and injury proportion for all sectors in the province. A value equal to 1 indicates an equal probability or likelihood to the average. A value higher than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of this type of injury occurring, and a value less than one indicates a lower likelihood. See Appendix A for calculation details.

Table 14.2
Part of Body Injured — Forest Products Manufacturing Sector: 2009

Part of Body Injured	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Upper Extremities	**40**	**33.1%**	**109**	**38.2%**
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	17	14.0%	52	18.2%
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	11	9.1%	36	12.6%
Other Upper Extremities	12	9.9%	21	7.4%
Trunk	**38**	**31.4%**	**80**	**28.1%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	20	16.5%	45	15.8%
Other Trunk	18	14.9%	35	12.3%
Lower Extremities	**21**	**17.4%**	**58**	**20.4%**
Leg(s)	11	9.1%	22	7.7%
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	9	7.4%	34	11.9%
Other Lower Extremities	1	0.8%	2	0.7%
Head	**14**	**11.6%**	**22**	**7.7%**
Eye(s)	5	4.1%	8	2.8%
Other Head Parts	9	7.4%	14	4.9%
Multiple Body Parts	**5**	**4.1%**	**11**	**3.9%**
Neck, Including Throat	**2**	**1.7%**	**4**	**1.4%**
Body Systems	**1**	**0.8%**	**1**	**0.4%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Other Body Parts	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Total	**121**	**100.0%**	**285**	**100.0%**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Source of Injury or Disease

In 2009, two primary sources of injury in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector accounted for over half of disabling injury claims. Parts and materials accounted for 24.0% and 28.1%, and persons, plants, animals and minerals 16.5% and 23.5% respectively (see Table 14.3).

Compared to the average for all industries in the province, injuries caused by machinery had the highest proportion[19] of lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector at 2.0 times the average. Parts and materials, and other sources had proportions that were 1.7 and 1.6 times higher than the average. For disabling injury claims, these parts of body categories had proportions that were 1.7, 2.0 and 1.4 times the average for all industries in the province.

[19] The proportion or number of times higher or lower compares the Forest Products Manufacturing sector's claim rate and proportion of injuries by each injury type, against the average claim rate and injury proportion for all sectors in the province. A value equal to 1 indicates an equal probability or likelihood to the average. A value higher than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of this type of injury occurring, and a value less than one indicates a lower likelihood. See Appendix A for calculation details.

Table 14.3
Source of Injury or Disease — Forest Products Manufacturing Sector: 2009

Source of Injury	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claims	%
Parts and Materials	**29**	**24.0%**	**80**	**28.1%**
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**20**	**16.5%**	**67**	**23.5%**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	14	11.6%	57	20.0%
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Worker*	1	0.8%	1	0.4%
Minerals - Metallic or Nonmetallic (except fuel)	2	1.7%	2	0.7%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	3	2.5%	7	2.5%
Structures and Surfaces	**20**	**16.5%**	**32**	**11.2%**
Machinery	**16**	**13.2%**	**26**	**9.1%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**10**	**8.3%**	**24**	**8.4%**
Hand tools - Nonpowered	3	2.5%	11	3.9%
Hand tools - Powered	0	0.0%	4	1.4%
Other Tools and Equipment	7	5.8%	9	3.2%
Vehicles	**4**	**3.3%**	**16**	**5.6%**
Containers**	**5**	**4.1%**	**14**	**4.9%**
Furniture and Fixtures	**1**	**0.8%**	**2**	**0.7%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**1**	**0.8%**	**1**	**0.4%**
Other Sources	**14**	**11.6%**	**22**	**7.7%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**1**	**0.8%**	**1**	**0.4%**
Total	**121**	**100.0%**	**285**	**100.0%**

* Person – other than injured or ill worker: classifies workplace injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.
** Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.).
Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Type of Event or Exposure

In 2009, two types of events or exposures comprised about three-quarters of lost-time and disabling injury claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. Contact with objects and equipment accounted for 41.3% and 46.0%, followed by bodily reaction or exertion at 33.9% and 37.2% of claims (see Table 14.4).

Compared to the average for all industries in the province, injuries caused by caught in object had the highest proportion[20] of lost-time claims in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector at 2.9 times the average. Rubbed and abraded, and other falls had proportions that were 2.5 and 1.8 times higher than the average. For disabling injury claims, these types of event categories had proportions that were 3.3, 2.0 and 1.9 times the average for all industries in the province.

[20] The proportion or number of times higher or lower compares the Forest Products Manufacturing sector's claim rate and proportion of injuries by each injury type, against the average claim rate and injury proportion for all sectors in the province. A value equal to 1 indicates an equal probability or likelihood to the average. A value higher than 1 indicates an increased likelihood of this type of injury occurring, and a value less than one indicates a lower likelihood. See Appendix A for calculation details.

Table 14.4
Type of Event or Exposure — Forest Products Manufacturing Sector: 2009

Type of Event or Exposure	Lost-Time Claims	%	Disabling Injury Claim	%
Contact with Objects or Equipment	**50**	**41.3%**	**131**	**46.0%**
Struck by Object	11	9.1%	43	15.1%
Caught in Object	19	15.7%	52	18.2%
Struck against Object	12	9.9%	22	7.7%
Rubbed or Abraded	5	4.1%	9	3.2%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	3	2.5%	5	1.8%
Bodily Reaction or Exertion	**41**	**33.9%**	**106**	**37.2%**
Overexertion	26	21.5%	46	16.1%
Bodily Reaction*	9	7.4%	35	12.3%
Repetitive Motion	5	4.1%	18	6.3%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	1	0.8%	7	2.5%
Falls	**19**	**15.7%**	**34**	**11.9%**
Fall on Same Level	9	7.4%	19	6.7%
Fall to Lower Level	7	5.8%	10	3.5%
Other Falls	3	2.5%	5	1.8%
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**8**	**6.6%**	**8**	**2.8%**
Transportation Accidents	**2**	**1.7%**	**5**	**1.8%**
Fires and Explosions	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**1**	**0.8%**	**1**	**0.4%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	1	0.8%	1	0.4%
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Type of Event - Unknown	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**
Total	**121**	**100.0%**	**285**	**100.0%**

* Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Duration of Disability

Duration of disability[21] is intended to reflect the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work. The efforts of employers to introduce modified work programs to integrate injured workers more quickly back into the workforce also have a positive impact on workdays lost.

In 2009, 52.0% of lost-time claims lasted for 10 days or less. Lost-time claims resulting in 31 days lost or more accounted for 25.6% (see Table 14.5). For all industries in the province, those claims resulting in one to ten days lost accounted for 53.2% of total claims, while those claims which resulted in 31 or more days lost accounted for 21.9%.

The median days lost in 2009 for the Forest Products Manufacturing sector was nine while the median days lost for all industries at seven. The average days lost of 25 was higher than the average figure for all industries of 24.

Table 14.5
Duration of Disability — Alberta: 2009

Duration of Disability	% of Forest Product Manufacturing Sector's Lost-Time Claims	% of Lost-Time Claims in the Province
1-5 Days	28.9%	39.9%
6-10 Days	23.1%	13.4%
11-15 Days	4.1%	7.6%
16-20 Days	5.0%	5.0%
21-30 Days	7.4%	6.7%
31-40 Days	7.4%	4.7%
41-50 Days	0.8%	3.4%
51 Days or More	17.4%	13.8%
Unspecified	5.8%	5.6%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[21] The duration of disability refers to the length of time, in days, for which the worker receives wage compensation from the WCB.

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2009 the WCB accepted one fatality in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector.

A WCB accepted occupational fatality is defined as the death of a worker resulting from a work-related incident or exposure which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. The WCB classifies occupational fatalities into three general types:

Motor Vehicle Incidents

Motor vehicle incidents typically involve non-industrial vehicles operating on public roads in which the fatally injured worker was either the driver or a passenger. This type of occupational fatality also includes cases involving aircraft crashes, train crashes, helicopter crashes and water vehicle crashes. Between 2005 and 2009, there were no motor vehicle incident fatalities in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector (see Table 15.1).

Workplace Incidents

Workplace incidents consist of cases in which the worker died at a worksite or as a result of injuries sustained at a worksite. This is the type of fatality that E&I typically investigates. Between 2005 and 2009, there were three workplace fatalities in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector accepted by the WCB (see Table 15.1).

Latent Workplace and Motor Vehicle Fatalities

Latent fatalities consist of workers who were involved in a workplace incident or exposure, or a motor vehicle incident that did not become a fatality until a much later date, often years later. These incidents were classified as occupational diseases. From 2002, these incidents are separated out and included with either motor vehicle or workplace incident categories in accordance to their original injury.

Usually, other contributing factors cause a latent fatality, although these contributing factors are the result of the initial injury or exposure. A motor vehicle incident where a worker received leg injuries requiring surgery is a good example of this. Complications during the surgery result in a blood clot causing a fatal stroke. Thus, the injury is classified latent because the original injury caused the requirement for surgery. In 2009, there were no latent fatalities in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector.

Occupational Disease

Occupational disease fatalities consist mostly of recognized occupational disease, that is, disease known to be primarily or exclusively work-related such as asbestosis and coal workers' pneumoconiosis. This category also includes heart attacks suffered on the job. Occupational diseases are frequently diagnosed several years after the initial or crucial exposure to the toxic substance, and in such cases, it is difficult to determine when the fatal

exposure occurred. *The occupational disease category, therefore, should not be interpreted to reflect present worksite hazardous conditions or exposures.*

Each year the WCB accepts some occupational fatality claims for compensation. Occupational fatality claims that were accepted in a particular year may include fatalities from prior years. Between 2005 and 2009, there were four occupational disease fatalities accepted by the WCB in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector (see Table 15.1).

Table 15.1
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Forest Products Manufacturing: 2005 - 2009

Year	Motor Vehicle Incident	Workplace Incident	Occupational Disease	Total
2005	0	2	0	2
2006	0	0	1	1
2007	0	0	3	3
2008	0	0	0	0
2009	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Total	0	3	4	7

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2005 and 2009, the WCB accepted seven fatalities in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector. There were three fatalities in the Pulp Mills sub-sector, three in the Sawmills and Planing Mills sub-sector and one in the Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills (see Table 15.2).

Table 15.2
Forest Products Manufacturing Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB by Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2005 - 2009

Sub-Sector	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Peeling and Pointing of Posts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills	0	0	0	0	**1**	1
Pulp Mills	0	0	3	0	**0**	3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	2	1	0	0	**0**	3
Treating of Timber	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Forest Products Manufacturing Sector	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**7**

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION – FOREST PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING SECTOR

In 2009, 16.7% of the Forest Products Manufacturing sector's employers were COR holders. These employers represented 82.6% of all person-years worked in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector.

The Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills sub-sector had the highest proportion of COR holders with 46.7% of employers certified, covering 96.9% of the person-years worked in this sub-sector. The Pulp Mills sub-sector had a comparatively smaller proportion of employers certified but these employers accounted for 94.0% of the all person-years worked in this sub-sector (see Table 16.1).

Table 16.1
Employers With Valid COR — Alberta: 2009

Sub-Sector	Number of Certified Employers	Total Number of Employers	% of Total Employers Certified	% of Total Person-Years Certified
Forest Products Manufacturing	**33**	**198**	**16.7%**	**82.6%**
Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills	7	15	46.7%	96.9%
Pulp Mills	6	24	25.0%	94.0%
Sawmills and Planing Mills	19	152	12.5%	71.9%
Treating of Timber	1	7	14.3%	50.0%

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Forest Products Manufacturing sector, the lost-time claim rate for COR holders was 0.75 per 100 person-years worked in 2009, while the rate for non-COR holders was 3.61. For disabling injury rates, COR holders had a rate of 2.27 per 100 person-years worked, while the rate for non-COR holders was 6.03 (see Table 8.2).

Comparing COR holders against all non-COR holders provides useful information about each group, although it does not compare like-with-like. A COR is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards, with this group seeing continued improvement in their lost-time claim rates. Some non-COR holders have good programs in place above this standard, whereas others do not. This makes evaluating improving health and safety trends less clear for this group.

The two groups also differ significantly in employer structure and size. COR holders account for 16.7% of employers in the Forest Products Manufacturing sector (see Table 16.1) but 82.6% of the person-years worked.

Table 16.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate for Forest Products Manufacturing COR Holders – Alberta: 2008 and 2009

Employer	Year	Number of Accounts	Person-Years Worked	Lost-Time Claims	Disabling Injury Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate	Disabling Injury Rate	Change in Lost-Time Claim Rate	Change in Disabling Injury Rate
COR	2008	33	8,851	71	249	0.80	2.81	-6.3%	-19.2%
	2009	33	8,053	60	183	0.75	2.27		
Non-COR	2008	172	1,914	84	130	4.39	6.79	-17.8%	-11.2%
	2009	165	1,691	61	102	3.61	6.03		

Data Source: WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

REFERENCES

Alberta Employment and Immigration. "Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Alberta 2009 Summary."

Canadian Standards Association. Z795-03: Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information, June 2003.

International Labour Organization. "Decent Work - Safe Work, ILO Introductory Report to the XVIIth World Congress on Safety and Health at Work", September 2005. http://www.ilo.org/global/Themes/Safety_and_Health_at_Work/lang--en/docName--WCMS_067260/index.html

International Labour Organization. "Facts on Safety and Health at Work." April 2009. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_105146.pdf

International Labour Organization. "Safety in Numbers – pointers for a global safety culture at work." 2003. http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/worldday/report_eng.pdf

Statistics Canada. "Guide to the Labour Force Survey" 2010.

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (2009 Historical Review) for the Manufacturing (Durables) industry

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (Microdata Files) information for the Forestry and logging with support activities industry

The Workers' Compensation Board - Alberta. "2010 Premium Rate Manual".

WorkplaceToday magazine "News" October 2003. http://www.workplace.ca/preview/magsecure/2003m10/news/article3658.html

APPENDIX A: TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS

Lost-Time Claim

A lost-time claim (LTC) is a claim for an occupational injury or disease that causes the worker to have time away from work beyond the day of injury. Included are claims receiving reimbursement of full or partial lost wages due to occupational illness or injury, or payment for permanent loss of function.

Modified Work Claim

A modified work claim is a claim for an occupational injury or disease where a worker had their normal work duties altered to enable them to remain working without losing time from work. Also included are claims where injured workers are helped back into the workplace with modified duties after time lost due to injury or disease.

Disabling Injury Claim

Disabling injury (DI) claims combine both the lost-time and modified work concepts to produce an overall figure where an occupational injury or disease disables the worker causing either time-lost from work or for their normal work duties to be modified.

Person-Years Worked

Person-years worked are estimates calculated from wage and payroll data provided by account holders to the WCB. Alberta Employment and Immigration uses data to estimate an average industry wage, and uses the average industry wage and employer payroll data to estimate person-years worked for each employer and each industry. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year, and can be assumed to equal 2,000 hours worked.

Lost-Time Claim Rate

The lost-time claim rate is calculated by dividing the number of lost-time claims by the person-year estimate, and multiplying the result by 100. The lost-time claim rate represents the probability or risk of an injury or disease to a worker during a period of one-year work, which will result in time lost from work. Comparisons of lost-time claim rates between industries, or between years, can be used to indicate increases, decreases, or differences in this risk.

$$\text{LTC Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of LTC's}}{\text{Person-years worked}} \times 100$$

Disabling Injury Rate

The disabling injury rate is calculated by dividing the number of disabling injury claims by the person-year estimates, and multiplying the result by 100. The disabling injury rate represents the probability or risk of a disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one year of work. The disabling injury rate is similar to the LTC rate although it covers a broader range of injuries, including those that are less severe in nature (do not require time away from work). The rate represents the number of claims per 100 person-years worked and includes claims made for both lost-time and modified work.

$$\text{Disabling Injury Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of DI's}}{\text{Person-years worked}} \times 100$$

Duration (Days lost)

The duration of disability is the number of days following the injury or disease for which the worker was disabled and unable to perform normal work duties. This information is obtained for this report from data on compensation days paid on each claim from the WCB. Alberta Employment and Immigration obtains these data on March 31 of the year following the claim year, and does not update the information, even though many injured workers continue to be disabled beyond this date. As a result, the duration information reported here underestimates the true impact of lost-time injury and disease.

Duration Rate

The duration rate is calculated by dividing the number of workdays lost (disability days) by the person-year estimate, and multiplying by 100. The result is expressed as days lost per 100 person-years worked, and indicates, in part, the economic impact of occupational injury and disease. Duration rates are not recommended as reliable indicators of full economic cost. In addition, readers are warned that duration rates are highly unstable when based on only a few lost-time claims; it is recommended that the duration rate not be calculated based upon fewer than 30 lost-time claims.

$$\text{Duration Rate} = \frac{\text{Disability Days}}{\text{Person-years worked}} \times 100$$

Industry Coverage

About 80% of employed persons in Alberta are covered by WCB. This report focuses on all industry activity in Alberta covered by the WCB and by the provincial legislation for occupational health and safety. Most industry sectors are included but notable exceptions consist of the Government of Canada, and parts of the agriculture and finance sectors. Several professional groups (i.e. the teaching and medical professions) are also excluded as are some industries where WCB coverage is not compulsory.

WCB Accepted Fatality

An occupational fatality is the death of a worker which resulted from a work-related incident or exposure and which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. A fatality is counted in the year it is accepted.

Fatality Rate

The fatality rate is calculated by dividing the number of accepted fatalities by the person-years worked estimate and multiplying the result by one million. The result is expressed as fatalities per million person-years worked. Fatalities that are found under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada are excluded before the calculation of the fatality rate.

$$\text{Fatality Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Fatalities}}{\text{Person-years worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000$$

Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average

The number of times higher/lower than the provincial average is used to compare the performance of the industries with the province regarding specific injury or disease. A number less than one indicates that the injury of the industries is lower than the provincial average; if equal to one it indicates the injury of the industries is the same as the provincial average and a number greater than one indicates that the injury of the industries is higher than the provincial average.

$$\frac{\text{Per cent of Total Claims for the Industries} \times \text{Industries' LTC Rate}}{\text{Per cent of Total Claims for the Province} \times \text{Provincial LTC Rate}}$$

Where:

$$\text{Per cent of Total Claims for the Industries} = \frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Industries (e.g. back injury)}}{\text{Total LTCs for the Industries}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Per cent of Total Claims for the Province} = \frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Province (e.g. back injury)}}{\text{Total LTCs for the Province}} \times 100$$

Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The objectives of the LFS have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications - employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force - and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories.

Data from the survey provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and unemployment rates.

For the most part, annual LFS data has been analyzed alongside injury and disease information to aid the understanding of injury risk or frequency by worker type. The LFS uses a different industry classification from WCB, although there are similarities in structure. Where possible, the two data sources are used comparably and proportions (of totals) have been used to evaluate information generated from both sources. Using proportions attempts to overcome obvious distortions in the numbers in employment from both sources, although the impact on the proportions from industry coverage differences is unclear. In certain instances, monthly LFS micro-data files have been combined and used to produce proportion estimates for the whole year for particular sub-groups of the population.

For further information on the LFS, please see
http://www.employment.alberta.ca/BI/2599.html

APPENDIX B: FORESTRY AND RELATED INDUSTRIES WCB CODES

1. Forestry

03100 – Logging and Woodlands Operations, including Trucking of Logs
03902 – Timber Management

2. Forest Products Manufacturing

25100 – Sawmills and Planing Mills
25900 – Peeling and Pointing of Posts
25901 – Treating of Timber
27102 – Pulp Mills
27103 – Plywood, Chipboard, Strandboard and Fibreboard Mills

CONTACT INFORMATION

For further information about the data presented in this report contact:

Government of Alberta
Employment and Immigration
Data Development and Evaluation
2nd Floor, 10808 – 99 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 0G5

Telephone: 780-427-8531, toll free by calling 310-0000
Fax: 780-422-5070
Email: whs@gov.ab.ca

Employment and Immigration website:

http://employment.alberta.ca

Work Safe Alberta website:

www.worksafe.alberta.ca

Occupational Health and Safety Contact Centre:

Telephone: 780-415-8690, toll free by calling 1-866-415-8690

http://www.employment.alberta.ca/SFW/2874.html

Certificate of Recognition (COR) Program:

http://www.employment.alberta.ca/SFW/334.html